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[a1472]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a728]

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7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.35 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Keel-Blocks, on Bottom, on Keel-Blocks.
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No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.
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Liberia, which has an area of about 48,000 square miles, lies on the West Coast of Africa. It was founded by the American Colonisation Society as far back as 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and European Powers since 1847 as an independent State. The Americo-Liberians, as they are called, have perhaps a tincture of white blood, a fact which doubtless makes them more unmanageable, but yet they are no better other negroes. The great hope with which the scheme of colonisation was commenced have not been fulfilled, and the problem of what to do with the American negroes and their descendants is no nearer solution than it was in the early years of last century. Experience in Liberia has shown that the support and guidance of the white race is necessary, and as the condition of the country has become so unsatisfactory America has felt it incumbent to take action with a view to improving its administration. According to the telegraphic information she contemplates establishing a Protectorate. And yet there is no mention in the telegram of assuming control of the Government. She offers to take charge of the finances of the country, its military organisation, agriculture and boundary questions. It would seem from this that America was merely going to take up the role of adviser, but doubtless her position will become more definite if circumstances should require it. A loan is also contemplated with the approval of Great Britain, France and Germany, with French and German groups participating, and £400,000 does not appear to be an excessive amount with which to inaugurate the necessary reforms.

The future of Liberia even with American intervention, is still uncertain. How to determine the future government of the Americo-Liberians, who regard themselves as superior, and the two million aborigines of the most varied type, is not particularly easy. The Liberians, not content with self-government, wish to exercise sway over the aboriginal inhabitants and the large extent of territory which they occupy. At present the Liberians tax the natives, interfere with their freedom, and then, when they object, enforce submission by gunboat and raids. For the taxes extorted the Liberians render no service whatever. It has been suggested that there should be set aside a Liberian Reserve, ample sufficient to provide for the needs of, say, 70,000 Liberians, having a sea-board of twenty-five miles. There the Liberians could carry on all the paraphernalia of a republican government. The rest of the territory now known as Liberia should be divided among the Powers, and governed as a Protectorate in the ordinary manner, unless, indeed, the United States were themselves disposed to take over the whole. Mr. E. D. Morel, who makes the suggestion in the *Cornhill Magazine*, says that "it is improbable that such a proposal would meet with serious opposition by England, France or Germany, although it might not be exactly greeted with enthusiasm, provided that freedom of commerce were guaranteed, no differential tariffs set up, and no monopoly in Kru-labour created. Many people outside official circles would cordially welcome the advent of the United States as an African Power. To the writer it would appear as opening up the most interesting possibilities. In the absence of any such professed desire on the part of the United States, the natural inheritors of the territory would be France and England, whose possessions run parallel with it." Germany might be reconciled to such an arrangement by being allowed to found another such small Protectorate as Togo, "which she governs so admirably, and the prosperity of whose inhabitants she has so materially increased." As the writer suggests, a Protectorate by America is likely to be more acceptable than any other form of intervention, and under such a régime the Liberians might learn in course of time that the distinctions between themselves and the natives they seek to govern are not so great as they imagine, and they might also learn that there is more in the art of government than is apparently within their ken.

Two more cases of plague were reported yesterday, bringing the total up to 22.

The finals in the various bowling competitions at the Civil Service Club will be played this afternoon.

Mr. J. Hand, of Kowloon Docks, has been appointed one of Lloyd's surveyors stationed on the Bristol Channel.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May and party are going over the railway route next Wednesday.

A coolie who was convicted by Mr. J. E. Wood at the Magistracy for stealing a gold watch and chain from a Parsee at Kowloon was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Can the black man stand alone?

The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, at the evening service to-morrow.

The American Consul-General at Hongkong inform us that a typhoon warning has been received from the Manila Observatory as under:—Manila, July 29, 11.30 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon N. W. of Naha moving W.

Mr. P. H. Nye, who leaves for Home via Siberia on holiday to-day, was entertained to a complimentary tiffin yesterday. On Wednesday he received from the members of the Engineers and Shipbuilders Institution a handsome silver cigar case in recognition of his services to the institution, of which he is chairman.

A native who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy with stealing a pair of trousers from a house in Hollywood Road obtained an adjournment in order to call witnesses to bear testimony as to his good character. He called an interpreter from the Registrar-General's office, and others, but all denied having the pleasure of his acquaintance. Defendant was yesterday sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The coxswain of the steam launch *Hop Fat* appeared before Mr. E. H. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday charged with failing to stop when called upon by the police, and with neglecting to exhibit the regulation lights. When the police launch hailed the defendant to stop on Thursday night his vessel was sent ahead at full speed, and as the *Hop Fat* drew away from the police launch shots were fired from the latter to endeavour to bring the pursued vessel to a stop. But defendant showed the law a clean pair of heels until yesterday morning when, on returning to the harbour, he was arrested. His Worship imposed a fine of \$200 or six weeks' imprisonment on each charge.

CORRESPONDENCE

COMMODORE WOO EXPLAINS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—My attention has been called to your leading article in the *Daily Press* dated the 28th July and to the paragraph in which you say that "Commodore Wu's attempts to our representatives that the Portuguese 'did not seem to like to catch the pirates' and that 'he left Colowan because he was sick of it' are suggested."

With reference to this I should like to point out that your representative must have misinterpreted what I said. I stated that "as the Portuguese did not seem likely to catch the pirates I got sick of remaining at Colowan."

The words put into my mouth by your article might lead one to suppose that I was blaming the Portuguese for not using their best efforts. What I meant was that their task was a tedious and difficult one.—Yours faithfully,

WOO KING YUNG.

Captain, Imperial Chinese Navy.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 28TH.

COLOWAN.

The gunboat *Patria* entered the inner harbour yesterday afternoon, so it would appear that all is quiet at Colowan. The military are still on the island, and to-morrow they set to work to enlarge the entrances to the caves.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

It is strange that while in Hongkong the Sanitary Authorities compel the introduction of light and fresh air into buildings, here if a proprietor wishes to improve his house by the introduction of a door or a window he has to apply for a licence, and sometimes he cannot get one. Truly, the Government has a mania for licences. Nothing, apparently, can be done without one. But in applications of this description they might stretch a point, forget the red tape practice, and thus assist in improving the public health of the Colony.

A CONFLAGRATION.

A fire broke out in Chinatown last night, and an early alarm saw Macao's venerable fire engine, that "glory of the past," being borne along to the scene. But before its arrival the fire gained a firm hold, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen some twenty houses were destroyed before the flames could be overcome. Of late the fire brigade, crippled as they are with antiquated and useless appliances, have been of little use in case of fire, and the men could not be blamed if they refused to turn out when summoned until they are supplied with more up-to-date apparatus. The use of private pumps in case of fire is prohibited, but the sooner this prohibition is removed, the better it will be for all concerned. The block of houses destroyed in this instance was newly constructed, each house containing three storeys.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 29th at 11.35 p.m.—The barometer is rising over the Northern Looschoo and falling over Formosa and the coasts of S. China.

The depression now moving Westwards, over the Eastern Sea to the West of the Looschoo.

Pressure is still high, but giving way over E. Japan. Low pressure covers N. China and Korea.

Strong W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and Fresh W. and S.W. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

W. and S.W. Hongkong & Neighbourhood { winds, fresh;

Formosa Channel ... { W. winds, strong;

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau ... { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... { W. winds, moderate.

Hongkong and Hainan ... { moderate.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] AN EXTRAORDINARY REPORT.

PEKING, July 29th.

It is reported that in addition to the three articles of the Russo-Japanese Treaty—already announced, there remain four articles, one of which is a provision for the protection of the territory north of the Hoang-Ho. The second article is that the Emperor of Japan is to have a temporary residence in the capital of Korea. The third article is that the contracting parties shall mutually agree with regard to the affairs of Mongolia. The fourth article is a provision for controlling the finances of China.

[This is probably an exaggeration, if not an actual invention. The articles mentioned are too absurd for credence.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

THE VATICAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 28th.

It is reported from Madrid that the Premier without confirming or denying the reports of a rupture with the Vatican has announced that the Government has received a Note from the Vatican saying that it is impossible to continue the negotiations respecting the limitation of religious orders unless the Government suspended the last edicts issued dealing therewith. The Premier said that they would exhaust all means of prudence in the negotiations, but they were determined to keep the promise made to the country.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, July 28th.

In reply to Mr. Lonsdale, Member for Armagh, Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons to-day refused to admit that the Japanese tariff would exclude nearly £1,000,000 of British goods every year.

Mr. Hope asked if it was not a fact that nothing could be done to protect British trade with Japan except to politely ask for a reduction of the duties.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Mr. Hope's anticipations were premature. It would be better to wait until negotiations with certain other Powers were completed. Then they would be able to judge how the results obtained compared with the results obtained by other Powers. The results obtained with regard to the new French tariff would compare most favourably with the results obtained by other Powers.

BIG COTTON AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, July 29th.

It is announced in New York that an International Cotton Mills Corporation has been organised with a capital of twenty million dollars to acquire certain mills in the United States and Canada for the purpose of manufacturing a variety of cotton products.

THE KING AND THE NAVY.

LONDON, July 29th.

The King witnessed the tactical exercises of the Home, Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets at Torbay, and was delighted with the practice of the Dreadnoughts. He shook hands with the gunners in the turrets.

HOW NEWS IS MANUFACTURED.

The following telegram from Peking to a Japanese newspaper is, to say the least, interesting:

The Chinese navy has attacked the Portuguese garrison at an island in Kwado Wan, Macao, with the result that ten of the latter were either killed or wounded. The Portuguese and Chinese warships have been facing each other since the 11th instant.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

It is not my intention to enter into any complex ornithological discussion on the different species of the partridge family, but a few remarks on partridges in general may be allowed. The home partridge—by which I mean the British species—it is said, are yearly becoming scarcer, while the red-legged French variety imported some years ago, are steadily increasing. Every Britisher, I take it, is familiar with either of the above-named birds, albeit the City man's knowledge may have been gained from his poultryman's shop.

However, when one speaks of partridge shooting in the New Territory, one also speaks of shooting a bird very much dissimilar to the British species—in short, not a partridge at all in the familiar sense. While local sportsmen may thus be technically wrong in their ornithology, we will, for the purposes of this article, continue to style them partridges. They are really, however, the francolin of Southern Europe and Asia, and while allied to the partridge family they more nearly resemble the jungle fowl, the supposed parent of the domestic hen. In their haunts and habits they differ widely from the true partridge, and in many ways they are not unlike the grouse of Scotland and Northern England. As a table bird they have, in my opinion, no equal in South China, and although the woodcock may claim this honour, I have always considered this latter bird overrated in an epicurean sense. In outward appearance they are prettily plumaged birds, brown of varying shades being the predominant colour. The throat and breast have pretty black and white markings—slightly different in the sexes—and their under-tail feathers are of a reddish-brown. The wings and tail feathers are a rusty black with yellowish-white bars, while the male bird possesses two black streaks on each side of the head—above and below the eye—giving him a peculiar fierce appearance.

In the mating season the male birds may often be heard on the hillsides, crowing defiance at each other, and may be seen perched on rocks or trees—the female bird having her nest or young in the near vicinity. The crowing of the male bird for all the world sounds like that of an ordinary rooster suffering from a terrible cold, and is kept up for hours at a stretch. Sometimes fierce fights take place between the male birds, which are kept up till one or other is killed. Some years ago the writer unexpectedly came upon two cock birds having a ding-dong fight in a little grassy hollow. The fight had evidently been in progress for some time, as one of them was bleeding from the neck and breast, and both were much exhausted. Their hatred of each other overcame fear of the interrupter, and although they eventually separated, they did so with evident reluctance.

The female bird makes her nest in dense, dry under-growth, generally on a low ridge near running water. I cannot say for certain what is the limit of the female production—having found nests containing from 6 to 11 eggs—but should imagine about 18 eggs to be the maximum. The eggs are large and pale than the home species, sometimes the colour taking a greenish tinge. The nest is generally approached by a couple of crooked tunnels in the undergrowth, with exits at right angles to each other, and is altogether admirably concealed, and impossible of human detection without the assistance of dogs. When disturbed from her nest the female bird makes no attempt to fly away, but flutters around in the undergrowth, making a loud chattering noise exactly like a domestic hen with chicks. Indeed the slowness to take flight is a characteristic of the birds in general. They much prefer to run amongst the undergrowth, doubling and twisting like a hare, and completely puzzling new and inexperienced dogs. Dogs brought from home are generally at fault, especially on moderately flat ground. Where the ground is steep the birds invariably make for the higher ground—taking a straight course—and on toping a rise take wing, and vanish beyond, generally before the sportsman gets there. Where the ground is steep as described, it is better for the man with the gun to get on the ridge top as soon as possible—keeping a little wide of the dogs. By doing so he will stand a better chance—when the bird is flushed—of adding to his bag. The best hours to seek partridge are those in the early morning or late afternoon—that is, if one is indisposed or too lazy to do a little climbing. At these times the birds seek the lower ground in search of food and water—not always plentiful in the day season. In the middle day the birds are to be found on ridge slopes, and on the very highest spurs of the mountains, and finding them is strenuous sport. If the course of any small stream be followed, the dogs will almost invariably get on the scent of a partridge, especially where there are shallow clear pools, as here the birds love to frequent their abodes. When flushed, they are not unlike woodcock in their habit of dodging round corners, and making for thick cover. Their speed is not excessive, and in open ground are easily got, but their natural cunning in selecting awkward and impossible places greatly protects them. Partridges are found all over the New Territory where hills or waste land prevail, but they are always most numerous where water and cultivation are in close proximity. On hills where the streams are entirely perennial—such as those to the north and north-east of Ping Shan village, between San Tin and the Shau Chau River, and the north and north-east Sheung Shui village, and along the north-western frontier generally—very few partridges will be found. The hills extending from the northern end of Tolo Harbour, Mirs Bay, to Shatank and Wo Hang valley afford excellent sport—especially the slopes bordering the Lung Kwat Tau and Wo Hang valleys, and along the shores of Starling Inlet. The whole of the country lying within the villages of San Tin, Ho Shing Hoing, Fan Ling, Ping Kong Ta Shek Tu, and across the Ngau Sze Au Gap to Mai Po, may be said to be the finest partridge ground in the New Territory. Within this circle of villages is the Tai Kang valley, surrounding which are large tracts of waste, broken country. To go by rail to Fan Ling station lands one on the edge of this country, and by striking south-west to the Ping Kong and Kam Tsui villages, the heart of the best ground is reached. The north-east slopes of the Pat Heung valley are good, as are also the slopes of the Lam Tsui valley, and around by Tai Po generally; but this country is trying, and none but the fittest should attempt it.

The Tsui Man valley and the upland country around Tin Po Tsui village is also good, also along the higher valleys between this and Tai Lam Chung. The slopes of the Shapak Heung valley are, however, very poor, and not worth visiting. Castle Peak is an old-established ground, but is much shot over nowadays and not generally recommended. The best ground is on the west side of the Bay, as far up as Po Tong Ha village. Few people have ever tried the other side of Castle Peak—I mean, around the Lu Kit Tsui villages—but I can recommend this as a good though difficult country. The south-eastern portion of the Territory—including the Tsui Tin valley—is all very difficult ground, the best positions being around Lyemun to Hang Hau and Sui Kung village.

Finally, when starting on a partridge shoot, don't take strange, newly-imported dogs without an experienced animal to support them, or else your return will not be hampered with the extant of the "bag" obtained, but you may have to hire a coolie to carry one or other of your dogs in a basket—as I once saw done.

"SPORTSMAN."

INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN CROWN COLONIES.

The report of the Committee on

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 29th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS
PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).OFFICIAL TRUSTEE AS CLAIMANT.
Mr. G. H. Wakeman, trustee of the property of the Lai Hing firm, brought action against the Yik Lung Wo Kee Bank and Li Ki Tong to recover the sum of \$17,602.97, being balance of a sum of \$20,000 due for money lent.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. Paget Hott (Messrs. Bruton & Hott), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendants were represented by Mr. Elton Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Boavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

Mr. Slade said this issue, which was ordered to be tried, arose on a garnishee order obtained in an action brought by the plaintiff against the Yik Lung Wo Kee Bank, and in which he recovered judgment. The defendant disputed his liability to the bank, and on a garnishee order being obtained an issue was ordered to try the question of his liability, and pleadings were ordered on that issue. Counsel, after reading the statements of claim and defence, pointed out that as the statement of claim originally stood it contained an omission which ousted the statute of limitations, because it was admitted that this money was due and owing, but had been released. With regard to the proof of plaintiff's claim, there was nothing except the books; no original *vide vœc* evidence of any man who could speak to the money being owing, but that was perhaps not unnatural, considering the circumstances of the Li family. The most material witness for the plaintiff, who had been absent in Europe, and whom they expected back, had stopped on his way out in Singapore.

His Lordship—It's a fascinating place Singapore.

Mr. Slade—Very fascinating. There are very interesting industries there which anyone may have a desire of examining, especially if he has any desire not to be back in Hongkong too early. This is an unpleasant season of the year to return to Hongkong. Proceeding, Mr. Slade said the plaintiff was dependent upon the books and on the admissions contained in the statement of defence, but more particularly upon one of the books, which was a money payment book of the Yik Lung Wo Kee Bank, in which the defendant, by his signature, acknowledged the receipt of various sums of money. The Yik Lung Wo Kee Bank failed, and judgment was obtained against it in 1905, and in October of that year the bank premises and all therein contained were seized by the bailiff under an execution issued by the Court. Among other things seized were the books of the bank on the premises, which were taken by the bailiff to the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. He, in due course, handed them over to his solicitors, Messrs. Bruton & Hott, for the purpose of suit being brought by him against creditors of the bank. Then, in another suit, the books were ordered to be deposited in the Registry. The deduction to be drawn from the defendant's refusal to admit the books was that he denied them, and that the signatures theron were his. Since the defendant denied the authenticity of the books, it was for the plaintiff to establish it if he could. Mr. Slade said he would detail the evidence which he proposed to adduce, and which he thought would satisfy his Lordship that the books belonged to the Yik Lung Wo Kee Bank, and that the signature which purported to be the signature of the defendant was in fact the signature of the defendant.

Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM AGAINST AN EX-SECRETARY.

The Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders brought action against C. E. Libeaud, late Secretary, to recover a sum of \$802.57.

Mr. Gardiner, who represented the defendant admitted the debt and asked for instalments.

Mr. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), who appeared for the plaintiffs objected.

His Lordship entered judgment for the amount claimed.

STATUTE BARRED.

In the action brought by the San Fuk Cheung, against Lung Tam Chan to recover \$95.10 Mr. P. W. Goldring, (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), who represented the defendant, informed his Lordship that there were some rather funny spannings in this case. He had been supplied with Chinese dates, which according to the calendar made the claim statute barred, so plaintiff must amend or withdraw.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro (of Messrs. d'Almada & Smith), who appeared for the plaintiff, applied for an adjournment.

The case was adjourned for a week.

GARNISHEE ORDER SOUGHT.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Company sued C. F. Forster to recover \$61.

Mr. Gardiner, who represented the defendant, consented to judgment, but asked his Lordship to order payment by instalments.

Mr. Shenton, for plaintiffs, objected. There was an application, on the file to garnishee defendant's salary.

Mr. Gardiner—Which cannot be done. The Attorney-General won't have it.

His Lordship—You must get the Attorney-General's consent.

Mr. Shenton—It is not necessary.

Mr. Gardiner—The defendant is not in a position to pay this sum at once.

His Lordship—What is his salary?

Mr. Gardiner—\$300 a month.

His Lordship said he could not allow instalments, and entered judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors is as follows:

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premium of insurance, repairs and all other charges thereon, including \$20,766.39 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$143,526.21 at credit of Profit and Loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, or \$100,000, be paid to shareholders, \$100,000 being written off book value of steamers, \$5,000 being written off wharves and properties, \$2,500 to be transferred to depreciation and insurance fund, leaving a balance of \$18,026.21 to be carried forward to new account.

There is nothing of special interest to report in connection with the working of the steamers. The usual overhauls and repairs have been effected during the half-year and the steamers are all in good running order. An order for the construction of four boilers for the *s.s. Hengshau* has been placed with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. The boilers will be installed during the steamer's annual overhaul in November.

Keen competition on all lines of the Company's trade has continued during the six months under review. The cutting of rates by our competitors and the constantly increasing loss by exchange of subsidiary currency account for the poorer result of the steamers' working compared with the same period of last year.

Messrs. H. E. Tomkins and C. E. Anton resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, and Messrs. F. H. Armstrong and C. H. Ross were nominated by the Directors to fill the vacancies subject to confirmation by the shareholders at this meeting.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. H. A. Sloss and J. W. Bandow retire from the Board by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

During the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, the accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and W. Hutton Potts, offer themselves for re-election.

R. SHAWAN Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of capital, 80,000 shares of \$15 each fully paid up 1,200,000.00

Amount at credit of depreciation on and insurance fund 627,500.00

Amount at credit of equalization of dividend fund 250,000.00

Amount at credit of investment fluctuation account 78,765.14

Amount at credit of special repairs fund 15,491.23

Unclaimed dividends 3,687.75

Sundry creditors 25,436.14

Bills payable 54,185.55

Amount at credit of profit and loss account 143,526.21

\$2,398,592.02

ASSETS.

Value of steamers *Hengshau*, *Sui An*, *Sui Tai*, and *Hoi Sung*, 3ths of *Kingshau* and 3rd of *Satinum*, *Nanning*, *Lintan*, and *Sunwu* 1,028,000.00Value of lighters *Suntee* and *Wolee* 7,635.00

Value of wharves, bulk & moorings 134,273.42

Value of properties at Canton, *Kowkun* and *Wuchow* 121,805.77

Value of spare gear and stores 21,892.59

Value of furniture 1,000.00

Value of shares in public companies 673,407.00

Loan on mortgage 313,000.00

\$13,735.65

Corporation, current account 23,735.65

Interest accrued 647.92

Sundry Debtors 33,729.00

Bills Receivable 18,683.58

Amount at credit of profit and loss account 8,735.49

\$2,398,592.02

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. To amount paid for repairs to steamers and wharves 29,430.15

To Director's and Auditors' fees 4,750.00

Balance to be appropriated, viz.:-

To dividend of \$1.25 per share on 80,000 shares \$100,000.00

To be written off book value of steamers 18,000.00

To be written off value of Properties and Wharves 5,000.00

To be carried to Depreciation and Insurance Fund 2,500.00

To be carried forward to New Account 18,026.21

\$143,526.21

\$177,706.36

Cr.

By amount brought forward from last account 20,766.39

By net earnings of steamers 118,175.87

By interest on investments 37,692.10

By transfer fees 79.50

By unclaimed dividends written off 992.50

\$177,706.36

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.

Dr. To balance \$627,500.00

Cr. \$627,500.00

By amount at credit 8617,500.00

By amount brought forward from profit and loss account for half-year ending 31st December, 1909 10,000.00

\$627,500.00

EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.

Dr. To balance \$350,000.00

Cr. \$250,000.00

By amount at credit \$250,000.00

\$250,000.00

SPECIAL REPAIRS FUND.

Dr. \$3,615.00

To sundry disbursements 15,491.23

\$19,105.23

By amount at credit \$19,105.23

\$19,105.23

CHINESE FISHERMEN.

The calling of a fisherman in these waters would not strike the present day land-lubber as a particularly dangerous one, apart from an occasional storm, but it is not so many years ago that serious trouble followed the lot of those whose livelihood was that of the toilers of the deep. Fishermen often took place off St. John's Island, Singapore, Hasir Hanjang, and off Pulau Jerejak, Penang. The quarrels in the Singapore waters were between the Chinese and the Malay fishermen. The former would put down their floating nets near a fishing stake owned by Malay fishermen, who pay a considerable revenue yearly in stamp fees for licences, and the Chinese, after getting all the fish in their nets would dump them in the darkness of the night. But the trouble commenced when they were discovered by the Malays, who took a delight in cutting their floating nets and letting them drift away, and this action would be followed by reports being made to the authorities that the Malays of Pasir Panjang and Pulau Brani had stolen the Chinese nets during the night. The Chinese fishermen in the Colony were formerly a very bad lot, and, in addition, were a nuisance to navigation. Fishermen on the China coast would go far out to sea in their junk fishing craft with no light, right in the track of steamers. Sometimes no lights were shown, and the crew being asleep, many a one has been run down in this way. There is a story of a P. & O. skipper who, on going up on the bridge early one morning looked round and said to the officer of the watch, "What time did we run that junk down last night?" The officer in surprise answered, "We did not run down a junk, sir." The skipper—"And what is that sail doing in the fore rigging then?" And sure enough there was a junk sail as evidence that a junk had been run down, and nobody on board was any the wiser. Longkangs sailing to and from Singapore and Penang do not show a light, although they are supposed to do so. They keep a light covered up and when a steamer is seen coming towards them they suddenly lift up the white light, and it requires prompt action by the officer on the bridge to avoid a collision. The fishermen in the South Channel, used to obstruct the fairway with their nets and "pompong" fishing was very bad there at one time, those men catching all the small fish. The fishermen called them fish robbers and loud complaints were made to Government, and it was made an offence under the Port Rules, with a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment, this having a deterrent effect. It is a peculiarity of Chinese fishermen and boatmen that they will never attempt to save a drowning man. They will see a man drowning and calling for help, yet, like the Pharisee of old, will pass him by quite close, without rendering assistance. Nor will they allow a drowning man to catch hold of their boat, and they have been known to hit a man over the head with an oar, their reason for this being that they believe the spirit of the deep requires that man's life and to prevent the spirit having it would be to endanger their own safety. Besides it was the saying in old China, "If you save a man from drowning you will have to keep him for the rest of his life." And it will be remembered that it was the saying in Europe in the time of the old Norse Vikings that "If you save a man from drowning he will live to kill you." Dynamic fishing is as bad as "pompong" fishing. "Yuba" fishing in a running stream is a Malay sport (Royal) and is only indulged in occasionally. Dynamic kills all the young fish and very few of the larger ones come to the surface, but remain stunned at the bottom and are fished for or lost. The Chinese fishermen are members of a secret society, either the *Ghee-Hin* or the *Ghee-Hok*, of which the great Triad Society of China is the parent. Some years ago a sampan man was standing up in his sampan resting on his oars off the old pier which was formerly at the entrance to the Singapore River when he was struck by lightning and went clean through the bottom of the old White Bear inn, which for a century and a half was one of the busiest coaching houses in connection with the West and South-West of England, and where Benjamin West, future president of the Royal Academy, stayed, and where Luke Sullivan, engraver of Hogarth's works, breathed his last. Which reminds one that stage coaches were frequently to be seen in Piccadilly in those days, for the White Horse Collar, near by, was the starting-point of the Brighton coach service, which the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Henry Gwynne, and Mr. Charles Lawrie helped to finance. All these landmarks and many more find a place in the vivid recollection of the "Flower Mother."

TO THOSE WHOM IT CONCERNES.

Remarkable, indeed, are the changes of a life-time; even that of a flower-mother.

"I shall be 72 come next September," she says; adding, "if God spares me."

"I hope you will live to see many more September," says her interviewer.

"Ah! I don't think so," she says. "I am beginning to feel very feeble at times, and these harsh summers, so like the 'lato' of the year, don't suit my constitution as they used. I've been here for forty years. Maybe it's a trifle more, but we'll leave it at forty—that's enough. How do I spend the day-round? Well, I mostly go to Covent-garden to buy flowers at five a.m., although sometimes in the year, when there's not so much competition, I leave it a little later. I prefer to buy my own flowers, because I still think that I know which are likely to be the bonniest children among them when the sun comes out. Then I take them home, and waters them, and does some housework—for housework must be done! After that I come here, and you will generally find me here all day up to nine p.m., when all the ladies and gentlemen have gone into dinner and to the theatre. How do I get my food? I bring some with me, and I go to a coffee-shop round the corner there (pointing) to get some hot tea. My two daughters help me to sell flowers. No! Trade is not good just now! That's what makes me feel poorly at times. Occasionally, of course, a fine young gentleman gives me an extra sixpence, or some lovely lady buys a few more roses."

"Did I ever know any of my customers by name?—I sometimes get to know who they are through the newspapers, perhaps, or the gossip; but more often I don't, and I'm not going to mention names. It's not business in my line to give away names, except, of course, to the flower-mother."

We continue to discuss the many architectural changes of Piccadilly already referred to in the interview.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st August.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [884]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 1st August.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [885]

WANTED.

In a Solicitor's Office, a Competent STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST (male or female). Good Salary.

Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [882]

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

WANTED, MANAGER, with experience in Provision and Dry Goods Store. Salary and Commission. Apply in writing or personally to the—

CHAIRMAN.

Care of Mr. G. J. B. SAYER, 19, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [883]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1910, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Macdonnell Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal of a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

[881]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100	North of Macdonnell Road.	x feet x feet x feet x feet	5	6	8
2	100	North of Macdonnell Road.	125 145 17	3,000 30 075		



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship "SILESIA," Captain E. Radomich, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 27th Aug., P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers. Electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor and a stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [3]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "NUBIA" From ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, POET SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

Instructions are given to the contrary within

and not cleared by the 4th Aug., at 4 P.M., and be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 29th July, 1910. [1]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar (\$1) Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on the 30th July, 1910, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 30th July, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHAW, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 25th July, 1910. [864]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 9th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [825]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE of NORTH BORNEO from 1st JANUARY, 1911, as set out hereunder:

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock NOON, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years, commencing on the 1st JANUARY, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the Opium, SPIRIT, GAMBLING, and PAWSBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore, or Peanang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below, viz.:

For every 3 bun packet 30.14
4 20.19
5 24.24
6 28.28
1 tabl. 1.45
1 chi receptacle 4.80

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE — \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT

NO. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

KIDNEYS

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S

KIDNEYS

60 CENTS PER DOZ.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING EQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSSSEN & Co., Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [383]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 1st August. Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [871]

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed that KO PAT SAN (高士生), formerly Assistant Seller in the Firm of YEE MEE & Co., of 101, Jervis Street, Hongkong, is no longer in their Employ. The aforementioned Company will not be responsible for any debts he may contract on their behalf after this Date. Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [874]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Subscription Tickets for next RACES are requested to Notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, 27th August, 1910.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [865]

VIENNA CAFE CO. (1910) LIMITED (RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Opposite Post Office)

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTEL OR A LA CARTE) AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY. A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [855]

NOTICE.

To All Who it May CONCERN. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the following Goods stored on account of the Firm CHU CHEONG LAN (周昌榮), late of Hongkong, Macao and Canton since 1907, are cleared from our Godown and the landing and handling charges due thereon, be paid before the 31st inst., they will be sold by Public Auction on account and risk of the concerned.

No. 10, 16/19, 25, and 29/30— 8 Bales Coloured Glazed Paper.

DADY BURJOR & Co., 28, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 21st July, 1910. [850]

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SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,

SIEMSSSEN & Co. (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong. [743]

TO LET

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A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

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Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

FURNISHED SUITES.

DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM, and BATH, with Board. Tennis

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists insufficiency of nerve force. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found nothing so suitable as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The certainty of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, it has unprecedented power, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and proved its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Sarcosche
Influenza	Neuritis	Promiscuity Decay	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Faintness	Mental Exhaustion	Schizicche
Sleeplessness	Brain-Fag		Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.			

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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AGENTS IN HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE SUFFRESSED SHOULDER.

In matters of fashion it seems as if there were always one thing to be suppressed. Sometimes it is in full; sometimes it is the waist; sometimes it is the entire outline of the figure which is to be disguised by drapery of some sort. At present it is the shoulder. The Neapolitan and the seamless shoulder of most outdoor wraps do their best to hide the fact that the arm is not a continuation of the neck. This is not the best effect to give with the enormous hats of the moment, but it is interesting to see how very nearly the good dress-makers make the line from wrist to ear continuous. A great advantage is that mantles made in this way slip on very easily.

THE COATED UP-TO-DATE.

Various modifications of the jacket idea are seen up-to-date out-door gowns. One of the smartest is a cloak-on-one-shoulder and a coat on the other. This is simply managed by making only one sleeve, while on the other side the drapery is caught up in a couple of folds by an enamel or silver clasp on the shoulder seam, thus hemsing in the traditional manner favoured by the cloaks of all fairy princesses. Another delightful little garment consists of two foot six of single width satin or chiffon cut out and the neck and meeting on the shoulders a smaller length of material, the two of these being bound in round the waist with an ornamental belt, and embroidered very elaborately with silks and jewels. This is an adaptation of the chasuble idea stolen a couple of years ago from Church millinery to adorn the world.

THE NEW PELISE.

Also by way of a wrap in the new pelise of unlined chiffon, which is also made of two straight bands of material, but is sometimes joined at the sides, by an embroidered panel. Round the neck it is ornamented with embroidered or rats' tail trimming of tiny satin wool. From the point of view of protection it is of course a farce, but it adds an out-door look to a costume, and it is undoubtedly very graceful.

BUCKLES AND BOWS FROM BRUSSELS.

Enormous buckles and slides of black velvet are used to catch up draperies of such gowns as are wide enough to have any in Brussels, where, as a matter of fact, the modern Chinese form of crimping involved in the exceedingly tight skirt has not caught on so much as in Paris and Vienna. A pleated skirt, for instance, will be seen in its folds for some inches below the waist, and then the fulness will be caught up by a large buckle above the knee at the side. On light summer gowns it is a good idea to cover these buckles with brocades or etchings chiming in tone with the colours of the muslin or chiffon, and a charming frill in white muslin powdered with tiny pink roses will have a buckle of white satin brocaded with little pink and white velvet blossoms. Bows are also coming in again as a trimming. Properly used they are quite fascinating, but scarcely any other form of ornament needs so much care as this. A bow should presumably have some effect, but too many people, once they are in fashion, have frocks which break out, like hot springs, where they are least expected.

SPOTS, STRIPES, AND CHECKS.

Stripes are more or less in abeyance this season on all but cotton and muslin frocks, and for race or harem show dresses, spots and checks are much smarter. A French lady at a recent race meeting wore a black silk cashmere dress, draped in a sort of tunic which indicated the waist and yet was loom, with black spots so thin that it had scarcely more substance than

the shade of a cloud, and the points turned down the circle of glittering stones enclosed the base of the skirt. This, however, is more a fancy than a fashion. The sticks are being made very short this year, so knots of ribbon exquisitely embroidered and fastened to them just where their meadow begins, from which spring loops through which the wrist is passed, a jewelled slide being pushed up to the arm to make the contrivance firm.—X. AND Z. IN THE GLOBE.

chiffon, having white spots the size of florins at regular intervals on a couple of inches. The effect, though startling, was certainly smart, but only a woman of striking individuality ought to wear anything so conspicuous. Multi-coloured checks are coming in with the end of mourning, and really charming effects obtainable by small checks in broken colours, which, when examined, prove to be very numerous and very bright, and yet seem quite subdued taken as a whole. A soft silk dress in a tiny check of ruby, rose, chocolate, amber and turquoise sounds, to say the least of it. As a matter of fact, it has a warm effect of cafe-a-maitre tinged with rose, and a trimming composed of very narrow dark brown silk braids twisted and knotted into a heavy pattern decides the note of the gown.

FULL-DEBBED TEA GOWNS.

The tea-gown of the moment is, as a rule, neither more nor less than a full evening dress released from the necessity to be cut low in a certain manner, although occasionally it is indistinguishable from a very elaborate afternoon frock. It is as difficult to get into as full dress, and no looser, and the original idea of it as a restful garment to slip into for tea in the boudoir is now become quite obscured. On a fitting lining a couple of chiffon facings will be covered by embroidered net, and then a very wonderful arrangement of silk embroidery will be arranged over the whole thing, possibly forming a bodice, and then caught round to the front of the skirt or draped as a coat with the fulness knotted in front, or confined with bands of jewelled embroidery until the general effect is one of dazzling incoherence rather than restfulness. On some embroideries used for afternoon and evening gowns central jewels are used an inch long by three-quarters wide; and these are embedded in a ground strown with smaller coloured gems. The barbatus love of ornament is very strong in us just now.

SUNSHADES AND EN-TOUT-CAS.

There is an old-world air about the smartest sunshades, since many of them are edged with ruffles of their own silk, and others are more or less covered with lines of narrow silk fringe exactly matching the tone of the material forming the sunshade. These latter are edged with silk fringe also about two inches deep. The handle of a luxurious sunshade is a pageant of gems on a ground of quartz, enamel, or inlaid metals. Baro woods are sometimes used, and even the plain en-tout-cas which depends for its effect on broad bands of contrasted colour may have an elaborate handle. It is the last word in photoplay smartness to have the small metal point of a sunshade set with real garnets of great lustre, so that when the shade is closed and the points turned down the circle of glittering stones encloses the base of the stick. This, however, is more a fancy than a fashion. The sticks are being made very short this year, so knots of ribbon exquisitely embroidered and fastened to them just where their meadow begins, from which spring loops through which the wrist is passed, a jewelled slide being pushed up to the arm to make the contrivance firm.—X. AND Z. IN THE GLOBE.

WRIGHT AND GREGG'S "PREMIER."

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you got at home in Scotland.—Advt.

ABOUT PILLS.

Many people have no hesitation in taking a dozen bottles of medicine in liquid form prescribed by a doctor, but view with alarm the suggestion to take a course of pills. This misapprehension is no doubt due to the impression that pills are merely purgative, which may be correct in some instances. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, however, are not merely purgatives; acting upon the bowels only, but contain more important properties, which correct all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, and the Stomach, evidence of which is not wanting. Thousands of testimonials sent us voluntarily and gratuitously verify our statements of what Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will do and are doing every day. You will find neighbours, friends and relatives everywhere who have been restored to health and who can testify to the marvellous blood-purifying and healing properties of these pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have come to stay. They are an efficient, reliable and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to take and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden pasteurized boxes—and are thus always fresh, clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blisters, and for Female Ailments.

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or with the forwarder and carrier of choice, by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

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PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS

53 YEARS REPUTATION. Makers of CONTRENET LACE CURTAINS. Double strength. Latest Catalogue. The Largest issued. Post FREE. LACE, SERGE, TAPESTRY, AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CASEMENT FABRICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES AND GENT'S UNDERWEAR, BOOTS AND SHOES, COSTUMES, GENT'S CLOTHING, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping. A WHOLE WAREHOUSE in Book form to look through.

IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS. British made and reliable. WEITZ TO-DAY.

SAMPLE CURTAIN PARCEL 22/6.

All Patent CONTRENET MAKES durability.

2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design

Curtains, 32 yds. long, 60 ins. wide,

55 ins. both rich Scroll and Floral

Designs, hemmed.

1 pair Handsome Curtains, rich old Lace,

32 yds. long, 63 ins. wide. (Parcel

White or Ecru.)

1 pair Curtains, Ribbon and Bow design,

32 yds. by 45 ins.

1 Duchess Toilet Set of Six Lace Covers.

POSTAGE PAID 21/6.

Greatest value ever offered.

Direct from the Actual Makers.

Please List at the Office of this paper, IF YOU WANT THE FREE GIFT SENT DIRECT TO YOU.

SAM'L. PEACH & SONS, BOX 694, THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

TABLE DAMASK PARCEL 21/6.

2 White Damask Table Cloths, 24 yds.

2 yds. and

2 White Damask Table Cloths, 60 ins.

55 ins. both rich Scroll and Floral

Designs, hemmed.

2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard

wearing.

2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths.

2 Handsome Tray Covers, both Irish

Hand embroidered and drawn thread.

Delivered to your home.

POSTAGE PAID 21/6.

Greatest value ever offered.

READ HER LETTER ABOUT IT:

"I herewith enclose you one of my latest photographs, which will show you what Newbro's Herpicide has done for my hair.

Since using your remedy my hair is much longer than it was, and it has that lustre to it that one's hair always has when the scalp is in a healthy condition."

(Signed) Miss ADELINA CLUTTER.

No. 393, Michigan Avenue,

Flat 210, Chicago, Illinois.

The immense popularity of Newbro's Herpicide, particularly among the better class, is due to the fact that it never disappoints. It does all and more than is claimed for it.

Its delightful fragrance, perfect clearness and freedom from grease or oil, appeal to the discriminating, and its cleansing, refreshing and health-giving effect upon the scalp is immediately apparent.

Herpicide makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

Extraordinarily long hair is a gift of Nature that relatively few possess, but not many would complain if they could save Nature's head covering in its original beauty and luxuriance.

The dandruff germ is the greatest enemy of abundant hair. This is on account of the highly contagious nature of dandruff, which makes it almost impossible to escape the disease without the occasional use of a germ-destroying solution.

Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the dandruff germ." It promptly eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and (except in chronic baldness) restores the hair to its former health and activity. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

MISS MADELINE CLUTTER.

AT DRUG STORES—SEND

TO CONQUER MALARIA.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM A PHYSICIAN'S PEN.

"Those who conquer Malaria conquer the tropics," a proverb with which every resident in the tropics is familiar. While in consequence of the onward march of scientific achievement, this disease, so depressing in its onset, so devitalising in its effect, and so disorganising in its result to the whole system, is better understood than it used to be, it is still, unhappily, exceedingly prevalent, and is likely to continue until the conditions which produce it have been banished.

Most people know that while Malaria may take various forms it is due to a special germ or microbe, which destroys the red corpuscles, by which the oxygen of the air is carried by the blood to every part of the body to burn up its impurities. The destruction of these corpuscles produces the marked symptoms so characteristic of the disease—the pale, sallow, earthy complexion, the mental and physical insipidity, the depression, the morbid thoughts and feelings, the aching muscles and the tender joints.

Bad as is all this, the result of Anæmia or poverty of the blood, as it is commonly called, which makes life a burden to the sufferer, it may go considerably farther until it produces that wasted and dangerous condition of the system doctors call "Cachexia."

For long Quinine has been the sheet anchor of the physician, and in the acute stages it generally answers admirably, but in the later stages something else must be employed to destroy the effects wrought by the microbe.

Happily, in this conquest of the hosts of the disease germs which invade the body under the banner of Malaria, the physician has been presented with a weapon as potent over them as the modern machine gun is potent against the old flint-lock gun. This weapon is Sanatogen, one of the most powerful restoratives and vitalising agents ever given to the world. Its remarkable properties are due to its two constituents Cassin, the solid portion of pure, new milk, and Glycophosphate of Soda, a preparation containing phosphorus in the precise form in which it exists in the body. Phosphorus, as everyone knows, is not only an physician has written "intimately associated with—the health—of the system, and is indispensable for the discharge of the functions of the nervous centres," but is also "absolutely essential for the growth of what physiologists term the cells of the body, the microscopic bricks of which the human edifice is constructed." This cell growth is greatly interfered with in Malaria, and a supply of phosphorus which is easily absorbed by the depleted system is urgently necessary to restore it to its standard activity. Nothing does this so well as Sanatogen, as nothing so rapidly restores the vitality of the blood as this preparation, which is prescribed by over twelve thousand physicians in the world because no secret has been made of its constituents, and they realise its overwhelming value in rousing the functions of the body to do their duty.

How rapidly Sanatogen restores the blood of Anæmia may be judged from the fact that a prominent physician records that the red blood corpuscles in a patient increased eighty thousand per cubic millimetre in a week, and the percentage of red colouring matter in them advanced from 61 per cent. to 62.5 per cent., while another patient, who was unable to take any solid food and was losing weight rapidly, improved in a fortnight that the red corpuscles increased two hundred thousand per cubic millimetre, their red colouring matter from 48 per cent. to 52 per cent., and she was able to resume her household duties, completely cured of the terrible melancholia from which she was suffering.

Children are especially liable to Malaria and its pernicious after effects which may delay their development and stultify their growth. When given Sanatogen they rapidly improve. One child who at three years old, in consequence of Malaria, weighed only half-a-pound more than it did when it was a year and a half, was given a small quantity of Sanatogen daily, and its weight at once began to go up half-a-pound a week.

Just as Malaria causes wasting in children, it makes adults prematurely old, in consequence of the depression of the vitality of the system. This condition is rapidly cured by Sanatogen, which removes the prematurely old look and soon substitutes for the feeble will and listless spirit a healthy interest in normal pursuits.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet on the subject of Malaria has been written by a physician who had a wide experience of it in the tropics. In order to give this momentous publication, "Malaria, its Causes and Effects," the widest publicity, the proprietors of the copyright have instructed Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, to distribute a limited number of copies free of charge to anyone who may feel interested in it, and will send a post card mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

Sanatogen, by the way, may be obtained direct from Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, and at all chemists.

[126-1]

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A PLAGUE FROM SAND FLIES.

Pellagra, which has given much alarm in the United States, is a great scourge in south-eastern Europe, and a serious disorder in the West Indies, Egypt, and elsewhere. Among its first symptoms is usually a kind of "sunburn" of face, chest and hands. This is followed by skin rash, catarrh of stomach and intestines, feverishness, lassitude and weakness, and as the trouble recurs in spring and autumn year after year, the weakness increases and often leads to lunacy and death. The disease has been generally attributed to eating damaged Indian corn. Believing it to be infectious, Dr. J. J. Wolfe, of Durham, N.C., has been lately testing its organism in pellagra blood, and has obtained some spherical bacteria, without certain evidence that they are the cause of the disease. He has found a similar organism in a culture from damaged Indian corn. On the other hand, Dr. L. W. Sampson, a British investigator, has long doubted the accepted theory, and in a recent visit to Italy with a Pellagra Investigation Committee, he convinced himself definitely that Indian corn is not a cause of pellagra. The evidence tended to show that the disease is due to a parasite conveyed by the *simulium repletum*, a kind of "sandfly" breeding on stones along the streams of pellagra country.

A PIGMENT WANTED.

The yellow colour of balloons has resulted from necessity, not chance or idle fancy. Lieutenant Espitalier, a French aeronaut, explains that the textile fabric of the balloon is made impermeable by a layer of caoutchouc, and that this, even when vulcanized, is rapidly disintegrated by violet or ultra-violet light, so that it must be protected by a yellow pigment to absorb the harmful rays. A new yellow pigment is much wanted, however, as neither the chromate of lead used in France nor the aniline dye of Germany is satisfactory.

FIBRE-REINFORCED RUBBER.

A process for combining pure rubber with vegetable fibre so that the latter penetrates the material in minute threads in all the directions is claimed by a London tyre company. The product is remarkably tough and resistant to pressure and tensile strain.

GETTING THE BURGLAR'S MEASURE.

Bertillon's dynamometer, the new apparatus added to the equipment of the French police by the famous chief of the anthropometric service, is expected to interpret the marks of the burglar's jimmy, and makes it possible to show whether a forcible entrance was made by a man, woman, child, or several persons. A strong upright steel frame has a horizontal sliding plate as a base with a steel plate sliding in vertical grooves for the top. The spring of the top plate is connected to a dynamometer capable of registering vertical effort up to one ton, and a small dynamometer records the horizontal pressure on the base plate. Tests are made by measuring the effort necessary to reproduce on a suitable board or other material the marks found on doors or furniture. Vertical or pressure effort is always greater than horizontal effort, and a lever 20 inches long gave a vertical pressure of 1300 pounds simultaneously with a horizontal traction of 350 pounds.

On a hard walnut plank, a strong man can develop a pressure effort of 1,500 pounds. Point impressions are most serviceable in identifying the tool used by a burglar, and the tool indicated is employed in investigating the opening of a window, drawer, desk, etc.

A PADDLE-WHEEL BRAKE.

The resistance of water to a paddle-wheel is utilized in a novel French brake for motor cars. A bevel-wheel is loosely mounted on the shaft between the engine and the gear box and can be clutched to the shaft as desired. The bevel wheel meshes with a pinion having attached a flat or paddle-wheel in a small water tank. On using the brake, the paddle is set in motion, and the resistance of the water exerts a braking effect that is considerable at high speeds, decreasing with lower rates.

SCIENCE HEADING OFF CRIMINALS.

The electric automatic typewriter of the Berlin police has added to the strenuousness of the burglars' profession. By means of this instrument, a robbery at one station can be followed up within two or three minutes by the printing and posting up at all stations in the city and suburbs of notices describing the thieves or giving such information as may be available.

A NEGLECTED TUBER.

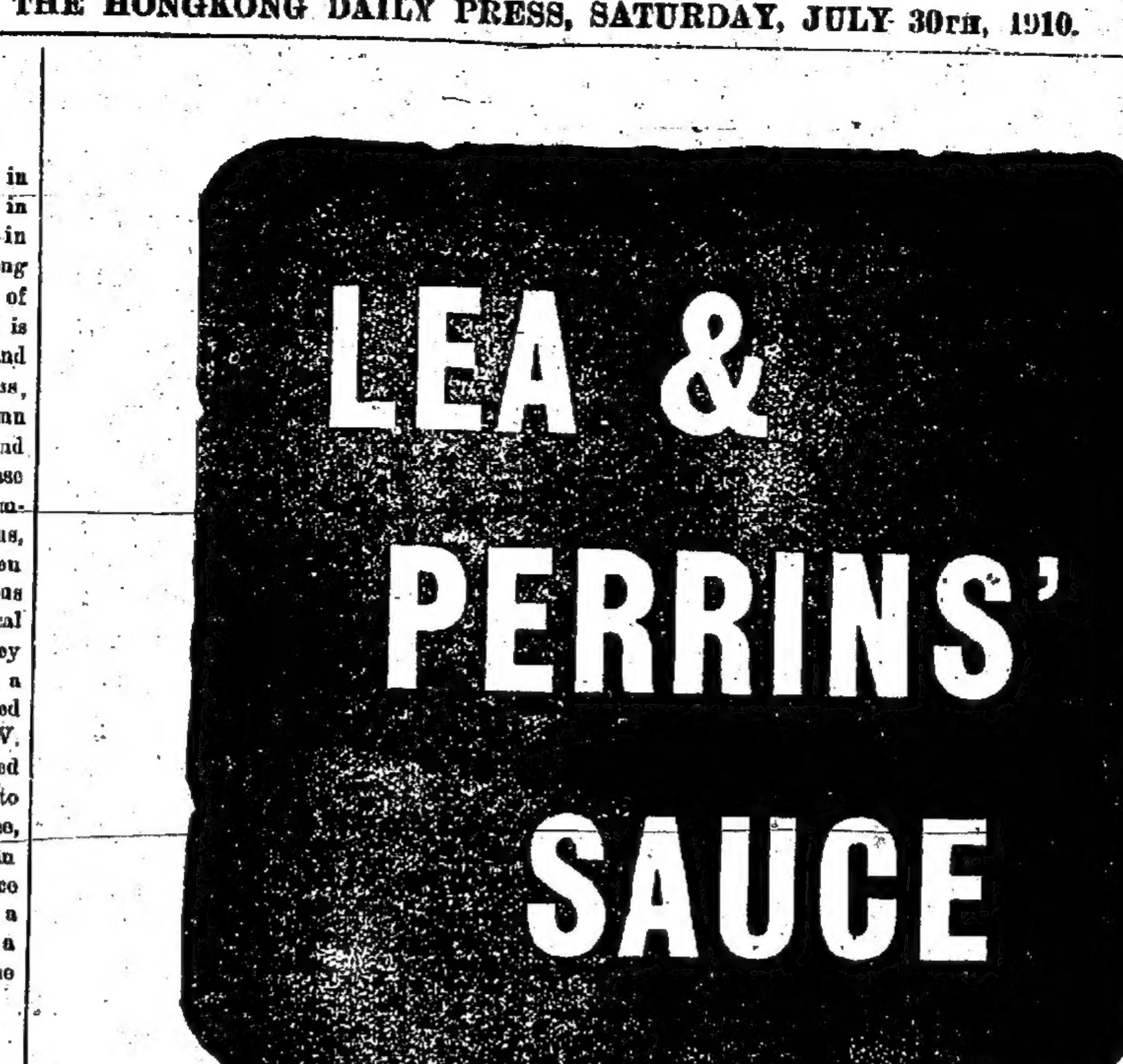
The humble groundnut is at last attracting attention as a promising food product. For ages it has been a great delicacy to children and pigs, and it is really an excellent food of good flavour.

FIRE GLOW RECORDING.

The new radiometer of R. H. Smith, an English physicist, is designed to measure the radiation falling on and absorbed by a dull black rough surface. An unbroken flat surface is formed by a coil of more than 50 feet of small square copper tube, extremely thin, and the radiant energy in the form of heat raises the temperature of water flowing slowly through this tube. The absorbing surface is very large—one square foot in area. The water is kept flowing by gravity at a uniform rate during each test, and the quantity collected is accurately weighed every five minutes, thermometers graduated to one-tenth degree Centigrade or one-fifth degree Fahrenheit, being used to determine the temperature. In testing open fires and other house-heating arrangements, the only use made of the instrument so far, from three-eighths to three-fourths of a pound of water per minute was heated from 6 degrees to 10 degrees F. The economy is very great, practically all of the heat received being collected in the water, and so sensitive

NEW "FIRELESS" COOKING.

In a combination of fireless cooker and electric stove, electric current is used to give the first heating and start the cooking, and the hot food completes the process in standing. The holding dishes are of aluminum placed one on top of another, the electric stove is beneath, and a snugly-fitting insulating hood covers all. The process is claimed to be safe and effective. Little electricity is necessary, and meals can be prepared at less than the ordinary cost.



A FAVOURITE PICK-ME-UP—
A dash of
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
in Soda Water.
TRY IT!



gives a delightfully appetizing
flavour to all
Meat Dishes, Curries, Poultry,
Salads, Cheese and Fish.
ASSISTS DIGESTION.

The
Original
and
Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSAGE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

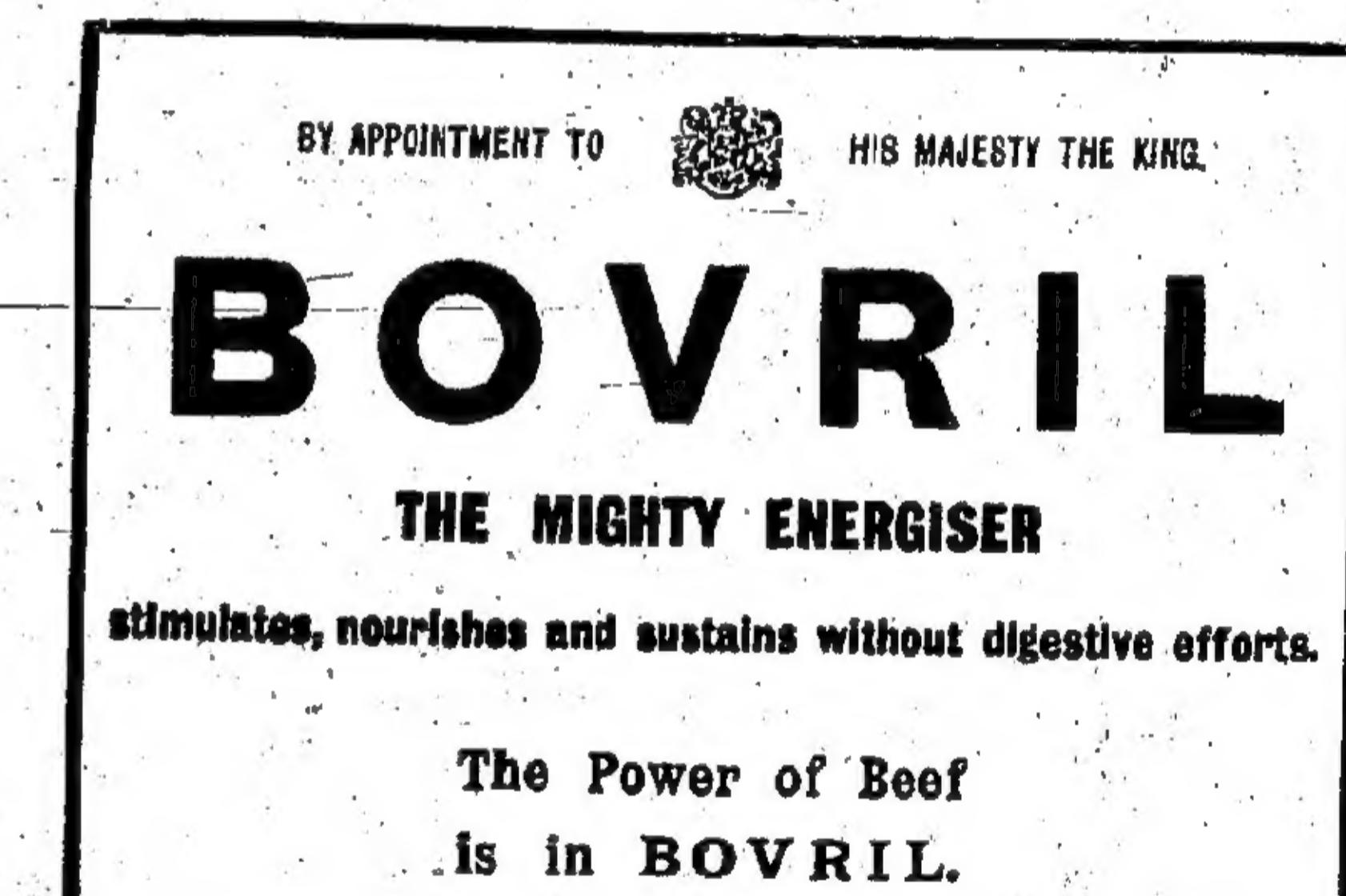
(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLÉTEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.



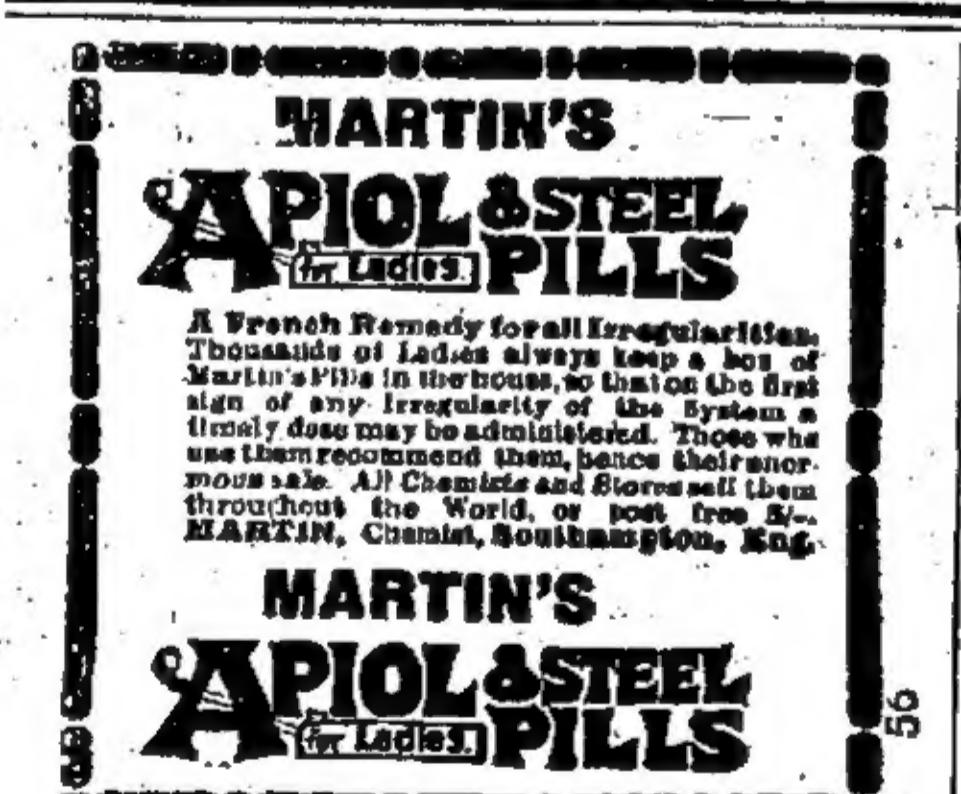
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

THE MIGHTY ENERGISER

stimulates, nourishes and sustains without digestive efforts.

The Power of Beef
is in BOVRIL.



MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
FOR LADIES

A French Remedy for Irritable ladies.

The Martin's in this bottle always keep a box of Martin's in the medicine chest.

They recommend them, hence their popularity.

They are sold in all druggists throughout the world.

MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
P.G.S & PETER.

BY
CHRISTABEL COLE RIDGE
(Author of "Lady Betty," "Miss Lucy," "Juliet and Romeo," etc.).

"Educated woman desires to find suitable board, or to share strictly moderate expenses. Vegetarianism and latchkey essential. Boffman's proclivities preferred."

"Good gracious! That won't suit us!"

"Elderly gentlewoman would like to be received in quiet and cheerful but refined family, South aspect, near church and post. When her little dog would receive a kind welcome."

"That's more like it! Except the dog. What would Peter say?"

"If Peter takes paying guests he must make up his mind to it. Well, here's another—"

"Young lady of artistic tastes, longing for congenial friends, would like to board in a family where she would be kindly welcomed, where her peculiar tastes would find sympathy."

"That might do. You see Annie is fond of drawing."

"And here's a letter from Mr. Marchmont."

"Dear Miss Winkworth,—Understanding you are willing for a time to enlarge your family circle I am wondering if you could find quarters for my new clerk—Harold Williamson, a nice, steady young fellow, who would appreciate the advantage of a good home."

"Yours very faithfully,
R. Marchmont."

"A young man, Oh—we could never manage a young man! I don't feel as if I could answer any of them."

The three Miss Winkworths were sitting round the table in a comfortable, though well-worn dining-room in a good sized, old-fashioned house on the outskirts of the rapidly developing watering place of Seaburn. They were rather more than middle aged, the eldest, who must have been an uncommonly pretty girl, had a soft round face, and blue eyes just now slightly distressed and puzzled. The second had marked and handsome features, set at present into an expression of fierce determination. The third, who had been reading out the letter and advertisements, was a brown haired, fair skinned young woman of twenty-five, with steady brown eyes and a humorous mouth. The fourth member of the party was a large black cat, who sat on the edge of the table, waving his bushy tail with a displeased air.

"I don't feel as if I could answer any of them!" exclaimed Miss Winkworth.

"Well, Mary, I have answered them! They came last night while you and Harriet were away, and I've asked them all to call."

"Goodness, Annie! Suppose they all come together."

"We'd better have the worst at once," said Harriet grimly.

"Come, sisters!" said Annie in an abrupt voice. "We have made up our minds, and whoever comes, they can't eat us up."

"If Robert was only here—he would know if they were repeatable and not frauds."

"Well, we can have references. At any rate, Mr. Marchmont's young man will be all right."

"He'll smoke," said Harriet.

"Let him," said Annie, but like the others, she started as a brisk ring sounded at the hall door.

The Miss Winkworths had possessed small but sufficient means, till the failure of an investment had confronted them with the choice of leaving their nice house, or as their friend put it, "adding to their family circle." Their brother Robert was in a London bank, independent of them, but unable to help them to any great extent, and, as the least of two evils, they made up their minds to the latter alternative.

Miss Winkworth was shy and afraid of strangers, and had fears of injuring the prospects of her young half sister Annie by the step. Miss Harriet had a profound distrust of her fellow creatures, and disliked meeting anyone with whose view she did not agree. But Annie, reviewing the situation, felt that at twenty-five, with no particular training, she would find it difficult to get anything profitable to do on her own account, and being a girl of pluck and spirit, voted for the P.G.'s and carried her point.

"Now, Harriet," she said rather crisply, "whatever it is don't—don't begin by asking her about her religious opinions—"

Peter had decided never to be happy again, and sat alone on the roof, but if he did encounter Fritz the Pomeranian, his language was such that Miss Mervyn thought he was a fraction engine racing in the street, and Mr. Williamson's first contribution to the gaiety of the establishment was a vigorous pen and ink sketch of the two animals when Peter was refusing to let Fritz come upstairs. Then Nora Smith claimed him as a kindred spirit, and was always wondering where Peter was.

It was a distinct relief when Robert Winkworth wrote to say that he had his annual holiday, and would come and see his sisters if they still had room for him.

A corner was found, and matters improved.

A gentleman at the bottom of the table made everything agreeable, the sisters were all cheered up by the sight of "dear Bob," and the P.G.'s were their nicest blouses—and were less inclined to fall foul of each other or of Peter.

Peter Winkworth was polite, but he told Annie that he hated the whole thing. Williamson was well enough, a good fellow, but he could not stand that little chattering minx, Miss Harriet, and as for Miss Smith, they ought to give her notice at once.

"Do be nice to them, Bob," said Annie, "we don't mind them."

In pursuance of this request, Mr. Winkworth took up Lilian Hardcastle's wild speeches, contradicted her, and argued with her through every meal. She was good tempered, and when she was shown to be silly, she did not mind owning it. Robert held up the gentle, and was taken into partnership, the next step was his offer to dear Annie. I always saw how it would be, and now they are settled in a nice little house not far off. Young people should be independent. The only difficulty was Peter. They took him with them thinking it better for Fritz. But really Fritz missed him, and the poor dear cat came back three times to his old door. Once he cried all night at the garden door. Next I found him curled up in my velvet rambler, and at last he lied in my best bonnet box. So he's reinstated.

Miss Winkworth often laughs to think how she'd be dressed taking P.G.'s! And certainly I never thought I should be so fond of Peter!"

"Do be nice to them, Bob," said Annie, "we don't mind them."

One rainy evening, after the establishment had been open for about a month, the ladies were all sitting in the drawing room. Miss Hardcastle was reading an article about votes for women—and yawning over it Miss Smith was "improvising" at the piano, that is to say, she was playing little bits of familiar airs rather incorrectly and never finishing one of them. She said they "blended," but Miss Harriet, who had an ear for music, ground her teeth.

Miss Mervyn had gone up to her room to fetch a knitting pattern to show Miss Winkworth, when suddenly a series of wild shrieks resounded from the upper landing. Everyone rushed upstairs, and Miss Mervyn fell into Annie's arms gasping out that there was a man in her bedchamber.

"A burglar!" cried Miss Winkworth. "Oh!

"Oh!" said Miss Hardcastle, who desirous in this monosyllable, "I—should like a variety."

"I daresay we can manage," said Annie.

"I've got a cooking certificate. Of course you smoke!"

"Oh—yes—certainly. You've no objection?"

"We shall arrange a little smoke-room," said Annie coolly.

"But," said Miss Winkworth with a gasp, "if we should enter on any arrangement—about how about your messe—Does your brother—"

"Oh, no, I'm of age, and I've £120 a year of my own. It's all right."

"Don't you want to see the room?" said Annie.

"Oh, no—I can sleep anywhere—I say, what a splendid cat! I love animals."

This remark went far to soften Miss Winkworth. She murmured something about writing her decision if Miss Hardcastle herself thought—and Miss Hardcastle said cheerfully.

"Oh, I'll come the day after tomorrow. I'll tell Herbert, that's my brother, all about you."

"I came from Sanditon this morning, and I'm going back by the 2.30 train."

"I think she's a lady, but I hope she's not queer in her head," said Miss Winkworth doubtfully.

"My dear Mary," said Annie, "I don't believe she ever smoked or lived on nuts in her life! I expect she has been tied up too tight, and is trying her wings."

"Another ring!" said Miss Harriet grimly.

"Perhaps this one will be a Suffragette."

This one, announced as Miss Mervyn, proved to be an elderly lady in a bonnet, carrying in her arms a very small black Pomeranian, at which Peter immediately began to swear violently, while the Poms barked with indescribable sharpness. However, after the insulted cat had been removed by Annie, the interview proceeded on normal lines. References were demanded and produced, two south rooms inspected, the character of the drains and watercourse in the distance, and very delicately the character of the church mentioned, and assurances given that Peter should be bound over to keep the peace, the arrangement was concluded, and Miss Winkworth felt quite capable and businesslike.

When the three sisters sat down to one of the last dinners they would eat in privacy, Miss Harriet remarked gloomily that she had rather live alone on bread and cheese than on salmon and venison with P.G.'s. Annie encouraged her with the idea of separate afternoon tea, and chats in the little sitting room they would keep to themselves and Peter.

The next arrival was the young lady who required sympathy for her peculiar tastes, Miss Nora Smith. She was not a very young lady, and was attired in a flowing green gown with a blue scarf round her neck, not very becoming to her sallow complexion.

"My family are so unsympathetic," she said, "that I have decided to seek a home elsewhere. I live for Art—I shall give you no trouble, what I eat is a matter of indifference to me, but I require sympathy."

"There's art school here, and very pretty views to sketch," said Annie, cheerfully.

"Oh—I can study in peace!" said Miss Smith with a sigh, and as she produced proofs of being able to pay her way, the arrangement was concluded.

The only other event was a call from Mr. Harold Williamson, a well-bred and good-looking young man, who professed himself pleased with the room offered to him, and had met Robert Winkworth at a London club. After that agreement was easy, and the four P.G.'s were acquired.

Then ensued a short period of confusion, shifting of furniture and settling of plans, which was spent by Peter in the depths of a cupboard under the stairs, and by his mistress in hard work. They had plenty of nice furniture, and were able to make all their rooms attractive, and at last the day arrived when everyone's boxes were in their rooms, and all were assembled for the first late dinner.

"I don't feel as if I could answer any of them!" exclaimed Miss Winkworth.

"Well, Mary, I have answered them! They came last night while you and Harriet were away, and I've asked them all to call."

"Goodness, Annie! Suppose they all come together."

"We'd better have the worst at once," said Harriet grimly.

"Come, sisters!" said Annie in an abrupt voice. "We have made up our minds, and whoever comes, they can't eat us up."

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A corner was found, and matters improved.

Things were not very comfortable after this exciting episode. Miss Mervyn's nerves were as she said "shaken," and she imagined every kind of horror. Miss Smith declared that she had "experiences" and felt "presences," and though she seemed to enjoy them very much—she had a way of staring into space, which was not pleasant. Miss Hardcastle was evidently becoming dreadfully bad, and Annie was always wondering where Peter was.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, July 21.

Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser and Co's. Prices, June 8.	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser and Co's. Prices, June 8.	Dividends
15/- paid	Alor-Pengou.			fy.	Molucca Ordinary	13.0.0.	
15/- paid	Anglo-Sohore.			fy.	Malay Planters	7.9	
2/- fy.	Anglo-Malay	1.10.0	25% 5pl. '10	2/- fy. paid	Merton Syndicate		
17/- fy.	Bukap			fy.	Mount Austin		
fy.	Bunting			fy.	North Hummock	10% int. '09	
fy.	Batu Caves	15.0.0	50% finl. '09	2/- fy.	Padang Java		
fy.	Batu Kawan			fy.	Pataling	3.12.6	50% finl. '10
fy.	Batu Tiga			fy.	Penai	0.7.6	45% '09
2/- fy.	Beranang, Selangor	5.10.0		fy.	Pereiro Est.		
15/- fy.	Berman, Perak			fy.	Prye		
fy.	Do. Ordinary			fy.	Ratamul		
12/- fy.	Bidor			12/- fy.	Rimba	2.0.0	
2/- fy.	Blands, Selangor			2/- fy.	R. Est. of Krian		
2/- fy.	Bukit Clob			fy.	R. of Johore		
15/- fy.	Bukit Kajang			fy.	Sagga	16.0.0	
2/- fy.	Bukit Mertajam			fy.	Seafield	8.0.0	15% '09
fy.	Bukit Rajah	20.0.0	60% '09	2/- fy.	Selangor	3.18.0	25% '09
2/- fy.	Bukit Selangor			fy.	Selatar Rubber		
2/- fy.	Castlefield	6.10.0		15/- fy.	Sempah		
fy.	Chankut, Salak R. and Tin			16/- fy.	Sembayan	2.5.0 pm	
2/- fy.	Chersone	6/-		fy.	Seremban	12.4% '09	
fy.	Cheviot			fy.	Shelford		
2/- fy.	Chota Rubber			fy.	Singapore Para	4.0.0	74% '09
2/- fy.	Cicely Ordinary	2.14.0	50% '09	2/- fy.	Straits (Bertam)	4.0.0	
2/- fy.	Preferred	2.14.0	62% '09	15/- fy.	Strathmore II.	9.6	74% '09
2/- fy.	Consol. Malay	1.10.6	50% finl. '09	17/- fy.	Sungei Bahru		
fy.	Damansara	9.2.6	50% finl. '09	2/- fy.	Sungei Choh	6.10.0	
2/- fy.	Dennistown			fy.	Sungei Kapar	20/-	38% '09
fy.	Enbh. Selangor	7.10.0	125% finl. '09	15/- fy.	Sungei Kruit		
fy.	Fed. Selangor			fy.	Sungei Liang		
15/- fy.	Garing (Malacca)			fy.	Sungei Salak	5.0.0	
fy.	Golconde	7.5.0	50% '09	15/- fy.	Sungei Way	6.10.0	
2/- fy.	Golden Hope			fy.	Tangkah		
2/- fy.	Gul-Kalampung	6.16.0	50% finl. '09	15/- fy.	Third Mile		
fy.	H. and Lowlands			fy.	Tremelby		
fy.	Inch Kenneth			fy.	Utd. Sun Betong		
15/- fy.	Johore Para			fy.	Vai d'Or Est.		
10/- fy.	Johore R. Lands			2/- fy.	Vallambrose	2.15.0	60% '09
12/- fy.	Jong-Landor			2/- fy.			
fy.	Jugra (Ordinary)			fy.	Trust and Finance Companies.		
17/- fy.	Jurn Estates			fy.	Anglo-Straits R. T.		
2/- fy.	K'pong Kuantan			10/- fy.	Eastern Internat. Trust		
2/- fy.	Kamuning "A"			10/- fy.	Mid-East Invest		
fy.	Do.	9/6 pm		10/- fy.	Options		
fy.	Kapar Para			10/- fy.	Options		
fy.	Kellar	10.10.0	10% '09	10/- fy.	R. Sharpe Trust	20% '09	
fy.	Kepong			10/- fy.	Strait M. & Trust		
7/- fy.	Killinghall			4/-	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.		
2/- fy.	Kinta Kellas			fy. paid	Anglo-Java		
2/- fy.	Klanning			fy.	Asahan (Sumatra)		
2/- fy.	Klian-olias			fy.	Banggwan R.		
10/- fy.	Kota Tinggi			fy.	Beaufort		
fy.	Khota Tumpau			fy.	Central Sumatra		
15/- fy.	Kribong			fy.	Indian Peninsula		
fy.	Kuala Klang			fy.	Java Amalgam.		
fy.	Kuala Lumpur			fy.	Kimanis		
fy.	Kuala Pehi			fy.	Langkawi		
fy.	Kuala Selangor			fy.	Manchester		
2/- fy.	Labu	17/-	20% finl. '09	15/- fy.	Nirmala (Java)		
2/- fy.	Leamdon	7.10.0	27% '09	15/- fy.	Pontianak		
fy.	Ledbury	6.10.0pm	6.10.6pm	15/- fy.	Sumatra Para	12.4% '09	
7/- fy.	Lendu			15/- fy.	Sumatra Prop.		
2/- fy.	Lingga	3.3.0	50% '10	15/- fy.	United Sordane	7.5.0	5% '09
2/- fy.	London Asiatic			fy.	Utd. Sumatra	12/-	
13/- fy.	Lennet Est.			fy.			
fy.	Maddington Est.			fy.			
fy.	Malacea 75/- Cum. Participating Pref	13.0.0	10% '09	2/- fy.			

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"FRINZ WALDEMAR" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading counter-signed by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Aug., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo

Ex. S. "Lothringen" from Adelaide.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.

General Agents,

Hongkong, 26th July, 1910.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA"

Captain Billie, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading counter-signed by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings Cargo

Ex. S. "Pennsylvania" from New York.

Ex. S. "Sines" from Setubal.

Ex. S. "Fritz" from Stettin.

Ex. S. "Kate" from Stettin.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

Hongkong Office

Hongkong, 27th July, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer

"BANCA"

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Aug. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo

Ex. S. "CABO" from Veles.

Ex. S. "CABO PES" from Sevilla.

Transhipped at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1910.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE"

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading counter-signed by the Undersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Aug., at 2.30 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Tuesday, 2nd August—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.
Saturday, 6th August—Fourth Meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, at Happy Valley.
Tuesday, 9th August—Eighty-Eighth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.
Thursday, 11th August—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sale Room, by Mr. Goo P. Lamare, 3 P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 29th July—Canton.
BARON OULIOY, British str., 2,903, II. H., 28th July—Moj 23rd July, Coal—Brailly & Co.
CHEONGMING, British str., 29th July—Canton.
CHINE, British str., 1,143, Lindberg, 29th July—Hohio 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
HAINAN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 29th July—Swatow 28th July, General—Douglas, Linprik & Co.
JOHANNE, German str., 952, Ipland, 29th July—Hohio 23rd July, General—Jobsen & Co.
KWUNG-AN, British str., 1,428, Richard, 29th July—Shanghai 25th and Swatow 28th July—General—Jordine, Matheson & Co.
LOOPOK, German str., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 29th July—Singapore and Bangkok 22nd July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PETREL, American gunboat, 950, Lieutenant Commander M. M. Taylor, 28th July—Yokohama 20th July.
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 29th July—Manila 26th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TIPANAS, Dutch str., 2,444, P. J. van Emmerik, 29th July—Batavia 22nd July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
WHEELING, American gunboat, 1,000, Commander E. W. Eferle, 28th July—Yokohama 20th July.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
29th July.
BANCA, British str., for Takao.
Ghaze, British str., for Singapore.
Kwangsang, British str., for Canton.
Minnang, American str., for Manila.
Nanang, British str., for Singapore.
Nippon Maru, Japanese str., for Keelung.
Nubia, British str., for Shanghai.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.
Tippas, Dutch str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

29th July.
HATTAN, British str., for Swatow.
MECKLENBURG, German str., for Straits.
SUISLUNG, British str., for Canton.
TJILIWONG, Dutch str., for Batavia.
TSINTAU, British str., for Hoikow.
WELSH PRINCE, British str., for Shanghai.
YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 29th.
KOWLOON DOCK—Hawking, Gloria, Shunkei, Pakiat, Ulu, Drifur, Larchet, Paul Beau.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Johnnie.
TAIKOO DOCK—Union, Phoenix.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For Loos, from Singapore, Mr. Brooks.
For Krongang, from Shanghai, Mr. J. R. McKenzie.
For Toms, from Manila, Mrs. Jolley, Messrs. Oliver, Langford and Poole.
For Nellie, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. C. W. Kenyon and Mr. C. E. Watkins; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. E. Thorne; from Singapore, Mr. J. W. Weldon, Mr. H. Durdex and Mr. H. B. Redick; for Yokohama, from London, Mrs. and Miss Foley; from Port Said, Mr. W. Barnitz and Mr. T. Smith.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. str. *Australien*, with the French Mail of the 3rd inst., and mails from London of the 2nd instant, left Saigon on the 28th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st prox., at daylight.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 21st inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* arrived at Manila on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 1st prox., at noon.

The P.M. str. *China* from San Francisco arrived at Yokohama on the 24th instant, left that port en route to Hongkong, on the 25th instant, and is due to arrive at this port on the 3rd prox.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* left San Francisco on the 12th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 8th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiyo Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 19th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 8th prox.

The P.M. str. *Asia* sailed from San Francisco on the 26th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd prox.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The Mogul Lin. str. *Letham* left United Kingdom on the 10th instant for Hongkong via China.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* from Tacoma left Moji for this port via Manila on the 22nd instant, and is expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Colombo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 15th inst., and is expected the 2nd prox.

M. str. *Germania* left Yap on the 1st, and may be expected here on or about the 1st prox.

The British str. *Baron Inverdale* left Karatsu for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 2nd prox.

The Eng. *Hoi Fong* S.S. Co.'s str. *Persia* sailed from Guayaquil, Mexico on the 14th inst., a.m., and is expected to arrive here, via Moji, Japan, about the 7th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Kyo Maru* from South American and Mexican ports, arrived at Yokohama on the 25th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th prox.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 23rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th prox.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & BIG	BERTE.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	GLENTURRET	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	To-day
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	TO-DAY, at Noon.	
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	POONA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th Aug., at 3 P.M.	
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	k. w.	W. O. Tyers	ABOUT 13th Aug.	
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	BIGOVIA	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 9th Aug.	
COPENHAGEN	INDIEN	Dan. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	END OF AUG.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 1st Aug.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ON 13th Aug.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ON 20th Aug.	
MARSELLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	STERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ON 5th Sept.	
MARSELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Ger. str.	k. w.	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	ON 2nd Aug., at 1 P.M.	
MARSELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 3rd Aug., at D'light	
MARSELLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ATSUZA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 31st Aug., at D'light	
MARSELLES, GENOVA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAL, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 31st Aug.	
NEW YORK	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	ON 11th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
NEW YORK	KLEIST	Brit. str.	k. w.	MELCHERS & CO.	TO-DAY.	
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	GLAZER	Ital. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	ABOUT 17th Aug.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	WEY CASTLE	Am. str.	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	ON 6th Aug.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 6th Aug., at 6 P.M.	
MONTRAIL	REPHIL	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	ON 16th Aug., at Noon.	
AWA MARU	JAP. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	ON 23rd Aug.	
CHICAGO MARU	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.	
CHICAGO MARU	KIYOD MARU	Jap. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	NIKKO MARU	Ger. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	ON 10th Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	KUMANO MARU	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 25th Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	MIYAZAKI MARU	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 13th Aug., at D'light	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 2nd Sept., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	KUMANO MARU	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	ABOUT 23rd Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	YUEN-SANG	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 3rd Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIANGH	Ger. str.	—	TO-YO KISEI KAISHA	QUICK DESPATCH.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	TO-YO KISEI KAISHA	TO-MORROW, at Daylight	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 3rd Aug., at 4 P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 5th Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 13th Aug., at D'light	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 4th Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	ABOUT 23rd Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 3rd Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	TO-YO KISEI KAISHA	QUICK DESPATCH.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	TO-YO KISEI KAISHA	TO-MORROW, at Daylight	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 5th Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIPE	TO-MORROW, at Daylight	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 4th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIPE	ABOUT 10th Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 12th Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 19th Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 26th Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 7th Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 27th Aug., P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHANDER, WIELER & CO.	QUICK DESPATCH.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	ON 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	TO-MORROW, at 10 A.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	ON 5th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	ON 9th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	ON 12th Aug., at 4 P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	TO-NIGHT, at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIPE	ON 2nd Aug., at 3 P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 6th Aug., at 4 P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIPE	ON 6th Aug., at 4 P.M.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	END OF AUG.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 9th Aug.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 3rd Aug., at Noon.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	CHIASHING	Ger. str.	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	QU	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND STRINGS.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINES, and other STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.
ALL WOOD and BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS.
ALUMINIUM MANDOLINES FOR HOT CLIMATES.

NOVELTIES OF FITTINGS and STRINGS.
GEBRUEDER SCHUSTER, MARKNEUKIRCHEN 76, GERMANY.
For Particulars, Catalogues and Samples apply to the Sole Representative for China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-51

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Monday, the 1st prox, being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open for one hour only, i.e., from 3 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery and a collection of letters as on Sunday. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

In the event of the arrival of the French mail from Europe the Post Office will be open one hour for the delivery thereof.

The Australian with the French mail of the 1st instant left Saigon on Friday, the 29th instant, at 8 a.m., and may be expected here or about Monday, the 1st prox., at daylight.

The Kuzanglee, with the Siberian mail, is due here to-day.

FOR	FROM	DATE.
Manila, Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Seattle	Minnesota	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Rubi	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Nameang	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Ghazee	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.	Registration 10.00 A.M.
	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.)
Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.	No late fee.
Letters	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Sui Tai	Saturday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Kwonggang	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Mathilde	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Cheongshing	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Kri	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Ponglong	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
	Registration 4.15 P.M.	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.)
	Letters 6.00 P.M.	
Sui Tai	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Hainan	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Darij Maru	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Johanne		
		AUGUST—
Sui Tai	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Tsikmi	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Loesek	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Haiyang	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Kicongsang		
	Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
	Registration 10.00 A.M.	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.00 A.M.
Letters	11.00 A.M.	No late fee.
Sui Tai	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.15 P.M.
Tean	Tuesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.	Tuesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Gleungang	Tuesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.	Tuesday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Kagu Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Hainan	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Kumano Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.
Latsung	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.	Wednesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Sui Tai	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Kueichon	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.
Miyazaki Maru	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Sui Tai	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Chenan		
Batting		
Nikko Maru	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.	
	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.	
Chipping	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.	
Henrik Ibsen	Friday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.	
Sui Tai	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.	
Loonggang	Saturday, 6th,	
	Printed Matter and Samples	9.00 A.M.
	Registration 9.00 A.M.	(Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.30 A.M.)
	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	9.00 A.M.
Letters	10.00 A.M.	No late fee.
Tjimahi	Saturday, 6th, NOON.	
Sui Tai	Saturday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.	
Sungkang	Saturday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.	
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Siberia	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourataya		
Macao		
Illoilo and Cebu		

FANS!

There are FANS and FANS but the FREEZOR FAN is the BEST and better still if it has the OZONATOR attachment, OUR OWN IDEA.



FANS!

The Ozonator

Globe and Sponge

can be fixed to

the guard of any

fan at little cost,

and the fluid

Ozone can be

obtained at any

of the Pharmacies.

One bottle of

concentrated es-

sence supplied

free.

Gas driven Fans where Electric current is not available, or Battery and Electric Accumulator Fans for the Outports. Anything to keep cool but the "OZONATOR" has caught on, and will soon be indispensable.

For Particulars and Prices Ring up Electric, 372, WILLIAMS C. JACK & CO., LTD., 14, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

The Smoking Mixture of Many Merits.

WILL'S CAPSTAN MIXTURE



Skilfully blended of carefully selected growths of Leaf, it will be found perfect in combustion and a delightfully cool and sweet smoke of delicate aroma.

"Let those smoke now who never smoked before
And those who always smoked now smoke the more."

Mild, Medium and Full Strengths.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 29th.

ON LONDON	—
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9.
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9.
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9.
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9.
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/4.
ON PARIS	—
Bank Bills, on demand	223.
Credits, at 4 months' sight	226.
ON GERMANY	—
On demand	161.
ON NEW YORK	—
Bank Bills, on demand	43.
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44.
ON BOMBAY	—
Telegraphic Transfer	132.
Bank, on demand	132.
ON CALCUTTA	—
Telegraphic Transfer	132.
Bank, on demand	132.
ON SHANGHAI	—
Bank, at sight	742.
Private, 30 days' sight	758.
ON YOKOHAMA	—
On demand	862.
ON MANILA	—
On demand—Pesos 862.	
ON SINGAPORE	—
On demand	758.
ON BATAVIA	—
On demand	106.
ON HONGKONG	—
On demand	23 1/2.
ON SAIGON	—
On demand	23 1/2.
ON BANGKOK	—
On demand	87.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.25
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	558.70
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24.
SUBSIDIARY COINS	—
Chinese 20 cents pieces	per cent 7.65 discount
Chinese 10 "	7.52
Hongkong 20 "	6.60
Hongkong 10 "	7.32

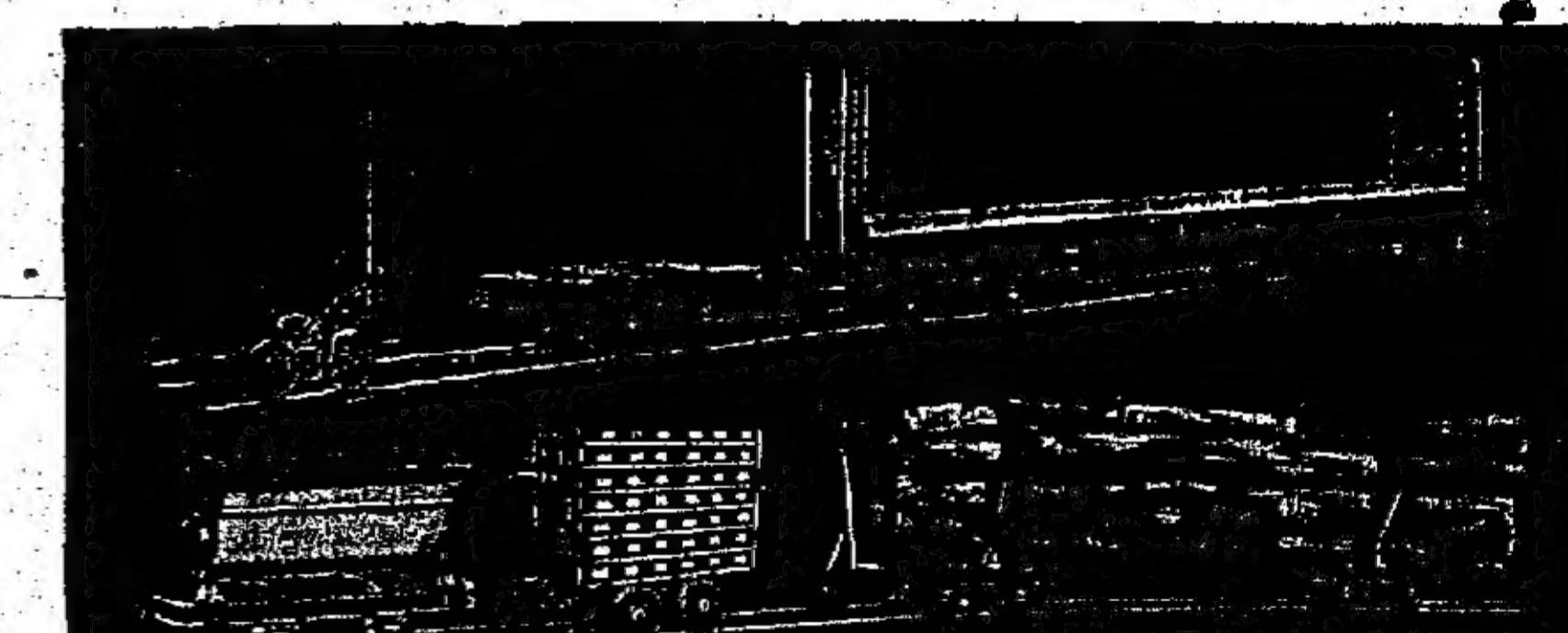
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Malwa V. Old	\$2,110/2,150 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500
Persian extra fine	\$2,100
Patna New	\$1,780 per chest.
Patna Old	—
Bonars New	\$1,750
Bonars Old	\$1,720

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